desion; Ner-k-wood 152 for Pierce's Greek on text Catholic Emancipation; Mar's Francipation; or Pierce's and not one for Emancipation; principal 228 for Pierce's and only Emancipation; principal 228 for Pierce's Greek of Emancipation and yet we are not set only a combination of Warts and Francipation and yet we are that prevented the hosts of Loos-Facolam carryland Catholic Emancipation! Did any one over supposential fallen was hed fallen so low as to utter staten than the fallen and the fallen are the fallen are the fallen and the fallen are the fallen a

And there is the sicketing outline of the Constational litery of New-Hampshire. Throughout that whole blacer Franklin Pleace and Benjamin Pleace were leading set in the State, filling the highest offices, and come in the State, filling the highest offices, and come in the State, filling the highest offices, and come in the stigms on the Catholics; and Franklin Pleace saving the stigms or rouble to remove it—not see much as a human man would undergo to save a blind puppy drowing in a pond.

make then would undergo to save a blind puppy drowing in a pond.

Will any one who has not yet abandoned all bely reacity, look at these facts and compare them with reacity, look at these facts and compare them with reacity, look at these facts and compare them with reacity, look at these facts and compare them with reacity and kept affort by Loop Foco aperson and reached the lowest depths you can ascend or fall and from the lowest depths you can ascend or fall and from the lowest depths you can ascend or fall and the reached the property and to with hear them all talk of the eloquence, energy and to with hear them all talk of the eloquence, energy and to with the hear them all talk of the reached for Emancipation, and white Franklin Pierce never opened his mouth a fact that Franklin Pierce never opened his mouth a fact that Franklin Pierce never opened his mouth a fact that Franklin Pierce never opened his mouth a fact that Franklin Pierce never opened his mouth a fact that Franklin Pierce never opened his mouth a fact that Franklin Pierce never opened his mouth a fact that Franklin Pierce never opened his mouth a fact that Franklin Pierce never opened his mouth a fact that Franklin Pierce never opened his mouth a fact that Franklin Pierce never opened his mouth a fact that Franklin Pierce heart for the votes cast for Pierce's and that even if, with the above comparison of Whig and Loco-Foco towns before us, we should grant that one-balf of the votes cast for Catholic Emancipation were given by the Pierce party, still these figures would show that the Loco-Foco vote for Emancipation was only 4,7%3, while at the same election, the same never polled 30,900 votes for Martin, their Pierce can accepted for Governor. Alas! "Host this world is given to lying!"

OTHER TOPICS.

There are many thoughts crowding upon me, to which

There are many thoughts crowding upon me, to which I should like to give expression, but I have already detained you too long; and I want to say a word upon some other acts of the Pierce Loco-Loco party of New-Hampshire, and one or two words more on Charles O'Coner's favorite antecedent, Benjamin Pierce, from whose veins Franklin draws his Democratic blood. ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

On June 6, 1798, the New Hampshire Legislature met at Hopkinton. Benjamin Pierce, Franklin's fathe. And a member from Hillsborough. John Taylor Gliman was declared elected Governor. Benjamin Pierce was one of the Committee appointed to wait on the Gov.

June 7, Joshus Heywood was appointed Chaplain. A MINISTER SILENCED.

A MINISTER SILENCED.

It will be recoilected that this was during old John Adams's Administration, when the "Alien and Sedition Laws," "Federalism," &c., &c., agitated the country. June 8, I find this record "coted that, in consequence of certain expressions used by Mr. Heywood, in his prayer in the House, and his unitting to pray for the President and Congress of the United Stries, this day, that this House do not wish any further services from him as Capplain; and that the Assistant be directed to furnish him with a copy thereof." This passed unant-mously. And thus, because this honest old Republican preacher rejused to insult Heaven, and to pray for the authors of the Alien and Sedition Law, Beujamin Pierce voted to insult and starve him.

Was it for this that Charles O'Conor praised the "antecedent"

June 11, Gov. Gilman delivered his message, in which the culosized Adams, and dencursed Foreign Agents, do. The address in reply to "the throne," echoing the above sentiments, was adopted June 14, and Benjamin Pierce sveed for it.

June 16, an Address to the President of the United

June 16, an Address to the President of the United States John Adams) was adopted, which says:

"Parmit us, Sir, to express our entire state action in the window and energy of your Administration, with pleasure we contemplate the increasing firmness of our Natir al Legislature.

The opposition in the State of New Hampshire to the Administration of the Federal Government is much too contempthe to merit the name of division.

Accept, Sir, our united declarations to support and defend the constituted authorities of our country with our lives and fortunes.

Long may you continue to watch over the safety of the community.

"Signed by 134 names, and among them Benjamin plerce, Mr. O'Conor's beau ideal "antecedent." There were four nays to the address—Messrs, Lang-don, Drowne, Bartlett and Sanborn.

NATIONAL NATIVEISM.

NATIONAL NATIVEISM.

In the same year, (Nov. 24, 1798.) a Committee was appointed by the Legislature to petition Congress to alter the Constitution of the United States, respecting qualification for Members of the Legislature (Congress of the United States. That Committee reported Do 26, 1798, recommending that none but natural-born citazons of the United States should be eligible to the Presidency as well as the Presidency, and recommending that none but natural-born citazons of the United States should be eligible to the Presidency as well as the Presidency, and recommending that no exclude from a seat in either branch of Congress, we person who shall not have been actually naturalized at the time of making this amendment, and have been admitted a citizen fourteen years at least at the time of such election."

That "tece of ultra Nativelsm, which would turn Geo. Shields and Mr. Soule out of our present Senate, passed

the time of such election.

That there of ultra Nativelsm, which would turn Gen. Shreis's and Mr. Soule out of our present senate, passed the New Hampshire Legislature, with Pierce's vote, and won for him the admiration of the Democracy of this day srd the endorsement of Charles O'Conor; and that, too, was passed about the time that Emmet. Satapson, O'Conor, (Charles's father.) and MacNevin were respected in this country. Indeed, pretty much all the vindictive kind of Nativeism and bigotry in our country, had their origin among the leaders and fathers of New Hampshite Loco-Focoism.

June 5, 1759, the Legislature met at Concord—Mr. Pierce sgein a Mumber from Hillsborough. Governor Gilman's message again denounced foreigners and appealed to native cidzens to defami Adams. Ha denounced the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799, (recently endorsed by the Baltimore Loco-Foco platform.) An address echoing these sentiments was carried in the Legislature—Benjamin Pierce voting for the address.

ALIEN LAWS INDORSED.

ALIEN LAWS INDORSED

June 14, 1700, a series of resolution in facor of the Alien and Sedition laws were introduced into the New-Hampshire Legislature. One of them was in these

words:

"That if the Legislature of New-Hampshire, for mere speculative purposes, were to express an opinion on the acts of the General Government, commonly called 'The Alien and Sedition Bills,' that opinion would necessarily be that there are some constitutional, and in the present situation of our country, highly expedient!"

Passage: 137 recorded for it, and among them Mr. O'Cones's pet, Pierce.

In June, 1827, Benjamin Pièree, as Governor et Row-Hampalire, sent in his message to the Legislature. We are told by the Loce Fore received. are told by the Loco-Foco presses that Franklin Plerce wrote his lather's messages. We have already made one extract from this message. I quote agsin some sections extalling old John Adams, whose Alien and Sedition laws were so popular in New-Hampshire.

Benjamin (or rather Franklin) Florce, says that old Jebn Adams was one of the "most consistent patriots and ablest new whose names have graced the annals of any agr." and that the memory of Adams "will combine dear as our freedom, and lasting as our Republic." that his "fame, not acquired by a single enterprise, but gained by the active and ardent exertions of a long life devoted to the cause of liberty, will continue to increase with the diffusion of fiberal principles."

PIERCE OPPOSED TO GEN. JACKSON.

In 1809, Penjamin Pierce was again Governor, and ranklin Pierce was a member of the Legislature from illisborough. The father and son had the lead in party In 1829, Penjamin Pierce was again Governor, and Franklu Pierce was a member of the Legislature from Hilliborough. The father and son had the lead in party matters in the State, and long before that thue, and ever since, changed things pretty much as they pleased. In 1824 and 1828, Gen. Jackson was up for President, and we have it on the authority of Isaac Hill, Leco Foco Governor of New Hampshire, that Franklin Pierce caused his lather to take sides aganist Jackson. At all events New Hampshire went at both elections against Gen. Jackson. In presume Franklin had years little. events New Hampshire went at both elections against Gen. Jackson. I presume Franklin had very little trouble in tringing Ben over, as he had originally been a "Federalist," and in favor of Allen and Sedition laws, Anth Cahoric tests, and such New Hampshire Loco-Foco assumements as were installed into Franklin in his

PIERCE'S FAMILY.

We are told that Pierce is of an trish family. This is another talshood. In a life of Franklin Pierce, in The New York Heroid of June 9, and endysed by Charles O'Cone in Tammany Hall the same evening, we are told that B-njamin Pierce "was born at Chelmsford, a town near Lowell, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is 1757," "He was descended from a respectable irish tamely, who originally emigrated along with may other lish emigrants from Londonderry, in the North of Ireland, and settled in New-Londonderry, New-Hempsites." The stupicity of this faiseshood may be seen at a glonce, when we remember that the Londonseen at a glance, when we remember that the London-derry andementical reland only in 1718, which was less than thirty years before Benjamic Pierce was born, no Lond aderry or Irish settlement over was made. Nor is the name of Pierce found in the list of the London, ye lony. On a monument in the list of the London; ye lony. On a monument in the Woburn, (Mess.) ling ground, near Chelmaterd, I find "Benjamin in died 1713," who mest likely was Givernor Bantalisther, and died in Musachusetts five years before the Londondery colony left Ire-

The troth is simply that Franklin Pierce is descended The truth is simply that Franklin Pierce is descended from an old English family, and will, therefore, be the more acceptable to those who think that nothing but Angle Saxon mind should rule in this country, and that a distinguished Celt, like General Winfield Scott, coscended from Scotch ancestors, a people of a common origin with the Irish, has no business to expect honors here

God forbid that I should sondemn a man on secof his even birth-place; much less on account of me birth-piece of his father. Far be it from me to both a man responsible for the nots of his father. Far well

publicaball last, as voting for them; and when they te 1 the falsehood, so filmsy and transparent that the Pierces Chelmeford and Woburn, in Massachusetts, were the Chelmsford and Woburn in Massachusetts, were the ostelly of the Londenderry settlement, we may be ermitted to tell them that Sir Boyle Roach long ago tarmed such blockbeads that posterity could not possibly mean those that preceded us! In fact, the friends therefore, finding that a majority of the American people, orn in the country, intend to go for Scott, hope to carry me naturalized citizens to vote against their bestend; and they think no falsebood too ridicales, no imbug too transparent to deceive us. We stack them is their compliments, but we have our eye-testic cut, dive can judge between signt and wrong, truth and schood. e-hood.

There is one other New-Hampshire Loco-Foco in-solt to Irishmen to which I wish to refer. In the Spring Election of 1838, the Pierce party of Concord were a raid that they might lose the town of Concord in the action of some Municipal officers. So they ruled that a foreign-born inhabitants should be allowed to vote Lor town efficers, whether they were naturalized or not. Ascerdingly some 23 Irishmen were admitted to vote, but 17 out of the 23 voted with the Whigs, to show their contempt of the Pierce party, that had a long oppressed

and insulted them.

The Pierce party grew so infuriated at this, that they The Fierce party grew so inturiated at this, that they passed a bill, that very year, "to regulate the right of suffrage," and the fellowing is Section 2, in full, which I copied from the official records:

"Sec 2. And be if purther enseted, That no Alien shall by entitled to vote at any town meeting."

This law was passed, and the record stands thus:
"Approved, July 4, 1838. ISAAC HILL."

W. L. MARCY AND THE BAMBERS.

W. L. MARCY AND THE BAMBERS.

I had intended to dwell on the insult offered the Naturalized citizens of this State by the Loco-Foco Delegates from this State, with others, who voted for William L. Marcy, who gave up the Bambers to the tender inserted of Great Rittain, when he was Governor. If Washington Hunt should now seize Thomas Francis Meagher and hand him over to the British Consul, and the Whigs should then nominate, or vote for him, for President, we would hear some Loco-Foco music; but this is what the Loco-Focos did to us with W. L. Marcy!

"OLD CHIPPEWA."

And now, fellow-citizens, here I am at the end of my time and your patience, and not a word about "Old Chippowa" and "Churubusco." I must only reserve my fire on that subject for some other occasion. I can say say that all efforts to misrepresent him to the natured citizens of this country will fail.

FORGERIES. The letter which they attribute to him as written to Geo. W. Reed, I know—those that publish it know it to be a forgery. I have, for several weeks past, had put up fifty dollars on the truth of my assertion that it is a forgery. They have sent deputations to Geo. W. Reed, and they have falled to get or to produce one particle of evidence from him that Scott ever wrote that letter.—They had up seem old evidence strend they have falled to get or to produce one particle of evidence from him that Scott ever wrote that letter.— They had up some old anonymous article signed "Americus," said to be written eight or ten years ago, and attribute it to Gen. Scott.

Now, why all this nonsense? Who cares to know

that about the same number of years since, Smith O Brien was a Tory? All his friends are contented with his poidon now, except the bonds and exile he is wearing and enduring, as badges of his fidelity and devotion to his countrymen.

WHAT THEY KNOW. Do they not know that Gen. Scott, four years ago, in replying to the welcome of the Common Council of the City of New-York, boldly declared his friendship for the

City of New York, bolely declared his friendship for the naturalized chizens.

Do they not know that in 1848 he wrote a letter, which is published in all his biographies, in which he declares:

"Certainly it would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude them (the naturalized chizens) from a just and full participation in all civil and solitical rights now secured to them by our Republican laws and institutions.

Do they not know that Gen. Scott is now in favor of giving such foreign-born subjects as serve one year in the army or navy, the right to vote, in addition to the privileges already enjoyed, and having the general naturalization laws remain as they are? To their disgrace, be it said, the Loco-Focos are opposing this measure, though they must know that hundreds of gallant Gormans and Irish, who had fought through the Mexican War, covering themselves and their country with glory, returned to the land for whose safety they had fought, and could not approach the ballot-box to vote for those who are to manuse the Government of their country.

returned to be recorded to be allot-box to vote for those who are to manage the Government of their country.

Do they set know that Gen Scott has borne teatimony to the picity and valor of the Irish, Germans, &c., "In mainstaing our flag in the face of every danger," and that in his letter to Robert Tyler, of Philadelphia, and others who invited him to the celebration of St. Patricks Day in that city, he replied, speaking of the naturalized citizens:

"Many of them marched and fought under my command is the War of 1812-18, and many more—thousands—in the speak that of 1812-18, and many more—thousands—in the speak to turn his back upon the enemy or a friend."

The Loco-Foco party presess to their disgrace be it ld, tried to prevent the circulation of this testimony, see honorable to our naturalized soldiery—testimony, inc., which is supported by letters written by Richard M. Johnson, Zachary Taylor, and others; and further to the shame, and I hope to the confusion of the Loco-

Foco party, be it said, they reply with the slander, that the lish deserted the American flag, and were hanged with this Loco-Foco slander as it deserves.

WHO FOR SCOTT! WHO FOR SCOTT?

Fellow citizens, General Scott commends himself to the support of all sects, sections and parties of our country. Since George Washington, no man has done so much for his country as Winfield Scott. His blood, on our Northern borders, rescued Michigan and other portions of our Territory from being what else it might have been—British Territory. The gold, and riches, and wide Territory of California, (millions of gold diwing monthly into our port,) are the benefits he purchased for us by his unparalleled military conquests in Maxico. That fleg of England which has waved, the emblem of tyranny over freland for seven centuries—which now That flag of England which has waved, the ambient by ranny over freland for seven centuries—which now flaps its sullen felds over O'Brien and Mitchell in Van Diemsn's Land—General Scott pulled down and trampled in the dust at Fort George. When the Irish soldiers under him were taken prisoners at Queenstown, and were about to be sent to England to be hanged at traits the strong between them, and destruction, and by ors, he stood between them and destruction, and blooding an Englishman's life as forfelt for every Iris

holding an Englishman's life as forfett for every Irlanman's, he saved them from destruction. When he
marched over Mexico, in a career of glorious achievements, his dispatches befere the battles, becoming histories of the victories, his course was marked with so
much wise state-manship, such calarged and enligh ened
toleration to the opinions and religious peculiarities of
the people, that terror for the conqueror swelled into
love for the benefactor, and a whole nation, whose fortresses, one by one, surrendered to his sword, finally
yielded their hearts a tribute of homage to his humanity.

"How shall we rank thee upon giory's page,

"How shall we rank thee upon glory's page,
Thou more than Conqueror!"
And shall this man be forgotten or left to die without
easy mark of the people's grattude' Sball he carry to
his grave the British lead which he received at Lundy's his grave the British lead which he received at Lundy's Lane, and receive no weightier acknowledgement of a peo-ple's gratitude? Had America elected Auron Burr over George Washington, as first President, or should be-land become a Republic, and some Peter Brown or John Smith defeat John Mitchel or Smith O'Brien, in a contest for the Presidency, we would vent our in dignation in language which shall be but history's echo en us as a nation, if we elect Franklin Fierce over Win-

Bed Scott.

His Election Certain.

But I have no fear of General Scott's triumphant election. My great anxiety is that the naturalized elizens should not be put in a position now, similar to that which they were cheated into in 1844, by voting for Mr. Pook sgainst Henry Cray. I believe that at the next election will be polled about three millions of votes. The whole naturalized vote throughout the States will be about a quarter of a million, Of the native born voters of the United States, I believe General Scott will get one million six hundred thousand, so that he is sure of an election, if the vote in the several States be distributed as it has been heretofore; but it is my desire get one million six hundred thousand, so that he is sure of an election, if the vote in the several States be distributed as it has been heretofore; but it is my desire that my countrymes should go for a great American, with a great majority, rather than to be eternality uphelolog little men for smaller factions. And why should any liberal naturalized citizen vote for Franklin Pierce, the candidate of The London Times, which cails our Irish people half civilized savages, their religion munnery, (as it is called by the Pierce party in New Hampshire; and their priesthood surpliced raifisms? Why should naturalized citizens here begin to wear British manufactures, to enable the British Government to keep their country in misery, and their patriots in chains? Why not vote for the Wnigs, with Protection to Home Industry against British Capital? For Internal Improvements, where honest poverty may get from the Treasury a part of the hoarded treasures which Loco Foccism watches with a miser's care, or expends only on aristocratic affice holders? eratic office holders ?

OPPOSITION NO USE.

Gentlemen Loco Focos, your appeals to the naturalized chinens are in valu. If you wish to kill Gen. Scott you must appeal to your frier ds of England, and not to the republican naturalized citizen of this country. If Scott, the only man living who, with his own hands, in a fair stand up light tore down the British flag, is to be hanged to appease the offended wrish of England, you most appeal to some other nation than Ireland, you must appeal to some other nation than Ireland—Irish-men would rather furnish other victims to the scaffold than become the executioner.

men would rather furnish other victims to the scaffold than become the executioner.

You cannot tear from the popular breast the maternal leve for the children of its pride. Nor can you get the second of the statement of the children of its pride. Nor can you get the second of the same than the blood of the shaughtered Luco-Foco innoceaus. Michigan is learning on her broken sword; Fennsylvania is pauring from her veins the last drop of Democratic blood. Hinds is straining her eyes through the magnifying class by which she had fondly manufactured a plantaut of a Dunglass; New-York is covered with sackeleth and pathies, at her und reviul condition. All there, joined with Kentucky, Indiana, and other disconsolate mothers, are shedding tears sufficient to create at eachet in Salt River, weeping for their children, and refusing to be comforted because they are not!

No, gentlemen, no, you cannot deleat Gen Winfield Scott. Nay, all the leaders of all the parties in the Union, commined against him, could not defeat him, your Holls may surrender, and your Casses may break their swords on a Michigan stump in place of an Eaglishman, but "Old Chippewa" is onward and up ward, the the fillest of our engle, and the destiny of our Republic. Your Pillews may threw up fortifications on the wrong side of the ditch, and your Pierces may faint or

fail, (I charge no man with cowardice.) I repeat, they may faint or fall, whether from the acture of the horse or the fault of the animal on his each, but the had that tore down the British flag at Fort Goorge, whose inger was the index to glory at Lundy's Lane and Cau ubused, will gather from the field of American gratinde a rich harvest of leator. Leaders and organs may failer or betray, but the People, all of whom can think as well as a would be leaders, reposing confidence in the hero of three wars, and the statesman of three great epochs in our history, will carry him in their arms to p libral victory. He has turned civil strifes into new incogives of uplon; and from the fields where defeat and disgrace foretoid destruction, at his command the bird of victories have been like those of Schio Africanus—all won catalde of our borders. Before the enemy could invale our territory he strewed their bones upon their own. Along our Northern frontier he made the enemy's own soil the scenes of American vistory. And southward, under the blaze of a tropical sun, the shining tract of his victorious sword is a flaming guardian outside our Southern borders, telling to every fee that every feet of our Union, between Chippewa and Chepultepec, are sacred to union and happiness, and free from invasion and descration. His is the military glory of a Cesar, and the civic virtues of a Cincinnatus. His the combined wisdom of that old Ceitic king which rendered the name of Brian Borolame an expression capable of the double meaning of surpassing military genius and un equaled civic sagacity.

The schatillations abaken from bis glittering sword have given light to the beam of battle sufficient to ecilpse the glory of a hundred such military schievaments.

The scintillations shaken from his glittering sword have given light to the beam of battle sufficient to eclipse the glory of a hundred such military achievements as those ever won by a Pierse or a Piliow. While the men who are now opposing him—with or without the Presidency—shall stak into historic gloom, or rather fade from historic light, General Scott—with or without the Presidency—shall salae as a sun in the perpetual firmament of his country's glory. And whether in victory or defeat, ambitton enough shall it be for mage (even should my naivocacy of General Scott forfeit the rilendship of some who would befriend me but for my politics) to have sustained that arm which pulled down the felon flag of the oppressor of my naive land, and whipped the British lion back to his lair, to growl over his defeat. Enough for me to see rise along the vista of whipped the British into back to his lair, to growl over his defeat. Enough for me to see rise along the vists of the future, the monuments which all future generations of American citizens will gaze upon with pride, and to know that it is not my fault if they shall not read upon that pure and lofty shaft, which will yet rise to his

memory, President ..... WINFIELD SCOTT.

## THE HENRY CLAY CATASTROPHE. Letter from the Coroner.

WM. H. LAWRENCE, Esq., the Coroner

of the late Inquest on the bodies of the victims lost by the burning of the Henry Clay, has published a letter, My duties have, indeed, been of a most painful and

arduous nature, and I trust in God that a long time may elapse before it shall be necessary for any Coroner to loarduous nature, and I trust in God that a long time may clapse before it shall be necessary for any Coroner to laquire into the circumstances attending a similar calamity. In justice to my roansel, Wm. W. Scrugham, E.q., of this place, (late District Attorney,) I feel it Incumbent upon me to say, that the investigation was conducted strictly in accordance with his directions, and the examinations of all the witnesses were made by him for me, and in my presence, and if any credit is due for the proper management of the case, he alone is entitled to it; especially as he laid aside all other business to see that this inquest should be properly and thoroughly made. The verdict of the Jury was by their direction put in proper form by him; but from the lateness of the hour at which it was signed, the reporters were enabled to get only an imperfect sketch of it; and as that sketch is published in many of the papers, as being the whole formal inquisition, it may lead persons to imagine that the inquisition was very esrelessly drawn; and to remove that impression I send you a correct copy of the paper, and begind that is justice to Mr. Scrugham you will publish it as such. I notice that one of the papers centures me for not issuing warrants for the arrest of the accused persons, and attributes my not having immediately done so, to a disposition to avoid the trouble attendant upon their examination. I am quite certain that no one who was present during the late investigation can believe this charge. The statute, it is true, gives the Coroner pamer to Issue these warrants, but it does not make it mounded upon him to do so; and the reason why I have delayed exercising this power, is that I might be advised by the District Attorney, whether he desires the accused to be brought before me or before the Coroner, and much more competent to take the examinations. Coroner, and much more competent to take the exami

nations.

Notice of the inquest has been given to the District
Attorney, and it he profers that the warrants be issued
by me, they will certainly be delivered to the proper
officers innuclately.

One of the bodies buried at Yonkers, (that numbered

One of the bodies buried at Yonkers, (that numbered "2" of bodies unclaimed,) was yesterday identified as that of Wm. McCloskey, and another, No. S. as that of Miss Smith, sixer of Mrs. Hill, of Phisadelphia, who was with her in company with J. J. Speed, Esq. A rumor prevails that a number of bodies were buried here, of which no description has been given, which is entirely without truth, as no unclaimed bodies were turied at Yonkers, but those numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, of which full descriptions have been given in almost every paper in New York. I cannot give too much credit to the Jurors, for the patience exhibited in the performance of their exceedingly unpleasant duty, nor to Mears Lawrence Post, Jr., Joseph Moore, John Kniffen and others of Yonkers, for the assistance they rendered me in grappling for and recovering numerous bodies from the water. To James R. Wniting, Esq., I am also under much obligation for his assistance and I am also under much obligation for his assistance and advice on the empannelling of the Jury and throughout the isquest, and for the liberal pecuniary aid he ren-dered to such of the friends of the deceased as were in indigent circumstances.

AN OFFICIAL COPY OF THE VERDICT rendered by the Coroner's Jury of Westchester County, on the Victims of the Disaster to the Henry Clay:

State of New-York, County of Westchester, ss.

—An inquisition indensed and taken for the people of the State of New-York, at the town of Yorkers, in said County of Westchester, on the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty first days of July, A D. 1852, and on the first, second, and third days of August, A D. 1852, before me, William H. Lawrence, one of the Coroners in and for said County, upon the view of the bodies of Elizabeth Hillman, Harriet E. Coloy, Emilia C. Barcich, John Hosler, Maria Balley, Maria W. Bailey, Mary Thompson, (William M. Rey, Abby Ann Ray, Carolne C. Rey, Elizabeth Pearsail, July Hoy, Andrew J. Downing, Adeline M. Holmes, Cornella Whitlock, Geo. F. Whitlock, Sarah Dennison, Mary Cooper, John K. Simons, Geo. K. Marcher, Joann B. M. Handord, Mary Ann Robieson, Isabella Robinson, Matthew Crannell, [34,] F. Whilock, Sarah Dennison, Mary Cooper, John K. Simons, Geo. K. Marcher, Joann B. M. Hanford, Mary Ann Robinson, Isabella Robinson, Matthew Crannell, [34,] Margaret Chatillon, George Shulman, R. A. Sands, Charlotte Johnson, Jane Murray, Christopher B. Hill, Eugene Thompson, Phebe Ann Jordan, Jacob J. Schoonmaker, Abrahan Crist, Katrina Chatillon, Joseph J. Speed, Edizabeth McAnsiy, Eliza Shankey, Stephen Allen, Joann B. M. Hanford, (2d.) Isaac D. Sands, Jennis B. Thompson, Lucy B. McDaniels, Anna B. Marcher, Henrictta More, Maria L. Hawthorne, Edizabeth D. Ledystd, Harriet T. Kinsley, Ann Hill; and also upon the view of the bodies of five women unknown, and of two men unknown, and numbered for the purposes of this Inquest, as numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, of unclaimed booles—all of which bodies, as well those known as those unknown—were then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of George F. Coddington, William G. Ackerman, James L. Valentine, John H. Williams, Abraham Knight, Jr., George B. Rockwell, Lewis Costigen, Isaac H. Pest, Augustus W. Doren, Thomas Towndrow, Edward Le Fort and Henry Coates, good and lawful men of the said County, who, being duly sworn to Inquire into all the circumstances attending the deaths of the said several persons above mendianed as being unknown, and as then and there lying dead, and by whom the same was produced, and in what manner; and when and where the said several persons, above mendioned, as being unknown, and there lying dead, and the said several persons above mendioned, as being unknown, and there lying dead, and by whom the same was produced, and in what manner; and when and where the said several persons, above mendioned, as being unknown, and there lying dead, and the said several persons, above mendioned, as being unknown, and there lying dead, and the said several persons, above mendioned, as being unknown, and there lying dead, and the said several persons, above mendioned, as being unknown, and there lying lying dead and the said several persons, above men-tioned, as being unknows, and then and there lying dead, came to their deaths respectively, do say upon their oaths, as aferesaid, that all the said persons, as dend, came to their deaths respectively; do say upon their oaths, as aferesaid, that all the said persons, as well those known as those unknown, were, on the twenty eighth day of July, A. D., 1852, passeagers on board of a certain steamboat, navigating the Hadson River, within the jurisdiction of this State, used for the conveyance of passengers, and known as the Heary Clay, and that on the said twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. 1852, at about fifteen minutes after three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and while the said several persons were passengers on board of the said seamboat, the said steamboat, eatlied the Henry Clay, took fire and was directed to and run upon the eastern abore of the said Hudson River, in the town of Yonkers, and was there consumed by fire, and that the said John K. Simmons was by the said fire burned and wounded so that the said John K. Simmons of the said burns and wounded so that the said John K. Simmons of the said steamboat with the said John K. Simmons of the said steamboat with the said John K. Simmons of the said steamboat with the said John K. Simmons, were by reason of the shock occasioned by the coldision of the said steamboat with the said John K. Simmons, were by reason of the shock occasioned by the coldision of the said steamboat with the said John K. Simmons, were there cast and thrown, or did then and there in their efforts to save themselves from destruction by fire, east and throw themselves from destruction by fire, cast and throw themselves into the said Hudson River, stuate in the Town of Yonkers, aforesaid, and that then and there each of the said persons as well those above named, as those above described as being unknown, lexcepting only the said. John K. Simmons, was suffocated and drawned in the water of the said river, of which sufficienting and drowning the said Elizabeth Hillman. Harriet E. Colby, Englia C. Barcroft, John Hesler, Maris Bailey, Maria W. Billey, Mary Trempron, William M. Ray, Abby Ann Ray Caroline C. Ray, Enzabeth Pearsall, Julis Hoy, A

eorge K. Marcher, Joann B. M.

George K. Marcher, Joann B. M. Handrid, Mary and Robinson, Isabella Robinson, Matthew Cranewell (31) Margaret Charillon, George Thulman, R. A. Sands, Char

Margaret Charillon, George Thulman, R. A. Sanda, Char-lotte Johnson, Jane Murray, Christopher B. Hill, Engene Thompson, Phebe Ann Jordan, Jacob S. Schoonmaker, Abraham Crist, Katrina Chatillon, Joseph J. Speed, Elizabeth McAnaly, Eliza Shankey, Stephen Allen, Joann B. M. Hanford, (2d.) Isaac D. Sanda, Jennie B. Thompson, Lucy B. McDaniela, Anna B. Marcher, Hen-rietta Moore, Maria L. Hawthorne, Elizabeth D. Lad-yard, Harriet T. Kinsley and Anna Hall, and also the said five women unknown, and the sahi two mon un-known, and whose bodies have been numbered for the

purposes of this inquest, as numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of unclaimed bodies, did then and there die. And the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do say that on the said twenty-eighth day of July, 1852, at about 7 o'clock in the morning of that day, the said seamboat Henry Clay left the city of Albany to convey pasengers u, on the said fludson lifter, and that at that time, and until the destruction of the said steamboat Henry Clay by fire at Yoskers aforesaid—John F. Tailman of the Cliy. County and State of New-York, was the capitain and one of the owners of the said steamboat Henry Clay, and was on board of the said steamboat. And had part of the charge thereof; and that Thomas Collyer, of the City, County and State of New-York was one of the owners of the said steamboat Henry Clay, was on board of the said steamboat thereof; and that James L. Jessup, of the village of New York, was the second captain or clerk of the said steamboat, was on board of the same, and had part of New York, was the second captain or clerk of the said steamboat, was on board of the same, and had part of st-amboat, was on board of the same, and had part charge thereof;—that Edward Hubbard, of the Count of Orange, in the State of New York, was the pilot of Orange, in the Seate of New-York, was the pitot of the said steamboat, was on board of the same, and had part of the charge thereof: that James Eimendorf, of the City, County and State of New-York was the second pilet of the said seamboat, was on board of the same, and had part of the charge thereof; that John Germaine, of the City, County and State of New-York was the engineer of the said steamboat, was on board of the same and had part of the charge thereof;—and that Charles Merritt, of the City, County and State of New-York was the Assistant Engineer of the said steamboat was on board of the same, and had part of the charge thereof; and that a certain young man, whose pane is to the juvors aforesaid unknown, but said steambat was on board of the same, and had part of the charge thereof; and that a certain young man, whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, but who was employed to attend the bar upon said steamboat, was on board of the same, and had part of the charge thereof; and that on that day, after the said iteamboat so left said city of Albany, and white the said steamboat was navigating the said Hudson river within the jurisdiction of this State, and while she was engaged in the cewyance of passengers, the said John F. Taliman, Thomas Collyer, James L. Jessup, James Elmendorf, Edward Hubbard, John Germaine, Charles Merritt, and the said young man, the bar keeper of the said steamboat, but whose name is to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, for the purpose of excelling in speed a certain other steamboat used for the converting of passengers on the Hudson river, called the advanta, or for the purpose of increasing the speed of the said steamboat, called the Henry Clay, did create, or allow to be created, an undue or an unsafe quantity of speam, and in so doing did make, or cause, or allow to be made upon the said steamboat therry Clay axcessive fires, and did not use ordinary prudence in the monogenept of the said fires, and although often remonstrated with, on account of the same, by different passing time abate the said fires, but for a long while continued the same; and that in consequence thereof, and inregist the cuipable negligence and eriminal recklessness of the said John F. Tallman, Thomas Collyer, James L. Jessup, James Elmendorf, Edward Hubbard, John Germis, Charles Merritt, and of the said young num the harkeeper of the said steamboat, whose name is to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, the said steamboat Heevy Clay did afterward, to wit, on the said 28th. to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, the said steamboat Heery Cley did afterward, to wit, on the said 28th Jery of Jury A. D. 1852 at about 15 infantes after 3 o'dlock in the afternoon of that day, take the as aforesaid. And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their outs aforesaid, and so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their outs aforesaid, be so that the death of the said Elizabeth Hillman, Harrist E. Colby, Emilia C. Barcroft, John Hosier, Maria Bailey, Maria W. Bailey, Mary Thompson, William M. Ray, Abby Ann Ray, Caroline C. Ray, Elizabeth Fearsail, Julia Hoy, Andrew J. Downing, Adeline M. Holmes, Cornelia Whitlock, George F. Whitlock, Sarah Dennison, Mary Cooper, John K. Simons, George K. Marcher, Joann B. M. Hauford, Mary Ann Robinson, Jahelia Robinson, Mathew Crannell, 3d, Margaret Chattlion, George Hielman, R. A. Sands, Charlotte Johnson, Jane Murray, Christoford, Mary Ann Robinson, Isabelia Riblinson, Matthew Crannell, 3d, Margaret Charlion, George Hisiman, R. A. Sands, Charlotte Johnson, Jane Murray, Christopher B. Hill, Eugene Thompson, Pieche Ann Jordan, Isabel S. Schoonmaker, Abraham Crist, Katrina Chattlon, Joseph J. Speed, Elizabeth McAnaly, Eliza Saanley, Stephen Aller, Joann B. M. Hanfud, (2d) Isaac D. Sands, Jennie E. Thompson, Lucy B. McDanleis, Anna B. Marcher, Henrietta More, Maria L. Hawttorne, Elizabeth D. Ledyard, Harriet S. Kinsley, Ann Hill; and also of the said five women unknown and of the said two men unknown, and of each of them, was the result of an act perpetrated by the said John F. Tallman, Thomas Goilyer, James L. Jessup, Jaces Elmendorf, Edward Hubbard, John Germsine, Charles Morritt, and the said young man, the barkeeper of the said steamboat, whose name is to the Jurors unknown, which act was imminently damericus to others, and eviaced a depraved mid, regardless of human life, although it was perpetrated without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual.

In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner as the Jurors aforesaid, have to this inquisition set their hands

In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner as the Jurors aforesaid, have to this inquisition set their hands and seals, on this third day of August, one thousand eight bundred and fift two.

Coroner, WM. K. LAWRENCE, [1. 8.]

Foreman, GEORGE F. COIDINGTON, [1. 8.]

JAMES L. VALENTINE, [1. 8.]

LEWIS COSTIGIN, [1. 8.]

ARIAM K. NIGHT, [1. 8.]

ARIAM K. NIGHT, [1. 8.]

HENRY WILLIAM, [1. 8.]

HENRY WILLIAM, [1. 8.]

HENRY WILLIAM, [1. 8.]

AGGISTICS W. BORGEN, [1. 8.]

AGGISTICS W. BORGEN, [1. 8.]

THOMAS TOWNDROW, [1. 8.]

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE-Burning of the Henry Clay.-Capt. Tallman entered into sureties on Saturday forenoon-Mr. Wm. Radford, one of the owners, becoming his ball in \$10,000, on the charge of manslaughter preferred against him.

## CITY ITEMS.

BANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT 4 J. Delatour's, (formerly Lynch & Clark's) 2514 Wall-st.
1852. 6 A. M. Noon. 3 P. M. 5 P. M.
Aug. 7. 63 73 76 73

AMUSEMENTS, AC., THIS DAY AND EVENING.
Breadway Theater—Prof. Anderson's Magical Feats.
Nible — Ladges Bewarn ; French and Spanish Dancers.
Castle Garden—French Opera Company and Housest Family.
Barnun's Museum—Whote's Seremaders, Dancing, &c.,
Sattler's Commoranse. Views in Asia Minor. [Day and Evening.]
Hoboken—Otto Cottage—Concert. [Afternoon.]

The weather vesterday was warmer and sultrier than at any time last week. Yet the tem. perature was not high enough to prevent a very gener. al turn-out of the working classes, who have little time except on Sunday to enjoy the fresh air of the sur. rounding country. Dog-days will be felt yet, and there should be some stirring among the authorities for a clean-ing of the foul streets before pestilence slays its thousands.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE. - Hon. Daniel Webster arrived at the Astor House at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. He left in the 512 o'clock Philadelphia train yesterday afternoon, for the seat of govern ment. The statement that Mr. Crampton, the Bridsh Minister, accompanied Mr. Webster, is incorrect. Mr. Crampton proceeded to Washington a week since.

WRECK OF THE HENRY CLAY. -The wreck of the Henry Clay has been taken completely out of the water. Nothing has been found among the cinders which resembles human remains. Stair rods metal sheathing and copper cents were meited by the intense heat of the burning boat. Portions of the machinery, of considerable size and weight, were bent and twisted by the heat. The value of the hull, boilers and articles of any worth, saved, will amount to \$6,000. The value of the Henry Clay is said to be \$45,000. Mr. Collyer owned five eights, Mr. Radford two-eighths, and Capt. Talman one eighth. Mr. Collyer had \$6,000 tosurance on bis share; Mr. Radford had \$5,000 on hisand Capt. Talman had \$3,000 on his share.

Bodies Recognized .- The two bodies, designated as 2 and 8 of the unrecognized at Yonkers. have been identified. One was Win McCluskey, and the other was Miss Eliza Smith, of Philadelphia, sister of Mrs. Hill, who lost her life by this calamity.

THE ASSAULT UPON CAPT. GARRET BY RYNDERS - The notorious Rynders is under bail to ap pear before Justice Bogart, at the Tombs, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., for examination on a charge of as saulting Assistant Capt. Garret, of the Sixth Ward Po Capt, Garret is one of the survivors of that gallant body of men known as the New-York Volunteers, who participated in the brilliant victories which render memorable the march of Gen. Scorr from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. Knowing both of the candidates for the Presidency, and sincerely admiring Gen. Scott. he-with a large number of the better class of young men in the Sixth Ward, heretofore identified with the Opposition party-has determined to support Gen Scott for the next President. On Wednesday evening last Capt Garret stepped into

the public house in Broadway known as "The Gem," and as he was going out Rynders came in, and, without provocation, rudely and most profanely accosted and then assaulted Capt. Garret. The language used by Ryiders was low, rude, disgusting and profane in the extreme, accompanied by threats of a desperate nature. We will not defile our columns with a repetition of the larguage. Suiting his actions to his threats, he struck at Capt. Garret with an trop-headed cane, which he usually carries. Capt. G. defended himself from the cane, and Rynders had the discretion to lay it aside. He then assaulted Capt. G. with his fists, with the ferodi, ty of a tiger. Those present being friends of Rynders, it was not prudent to resist.

Capt. G, as an officer of the public peace, had a right

and the power to call aid and take Rynders forthwith to the Tembs and commit him to the cells; but if he had done so a tale of persecution would have been made up ard sworn to, setting forth that, for a political difference Rynders had been dragged to the Tombs and incarcerated in a foul cell. Every change would be rung for sympaths Capt Garret forbore—it being an assault open himself—to use the power with which he is clothed, and which he would have been justified in using, and waited until the next day, when he made a complaint before Justice Bogart, upon which a warrant was issued. Rynders, expecting an arrest, had the shrewdness to deliver himself up, and was admitted to bail for an examination. Such is the statement which has been made as the facts in the case.

instances of shameless assaults of persons who exercise their right of opinion on political topics are quite too frequent. If not checked by the administration or ustice upon the offenders, it will soon become neces sary for peaceable citizens to look about them before expressing their sentiments, and see whether there is danger of being knocked down and brutally beaten. It is not an uncommon occurence in Tammany Hall dem.
onstrations for these who have in keeping the "Voice of the Demecracy of the City and County of New-York," and do the jobs of manufacturing its opinions and principles, and of approving of the same-to pummel dissenting Democrats and tumble them down stairs, headlone, for their difficulty in swallowing the dose; but to practice that system of instilling Loco-Foco senti, ments into men outside of Tammany, is scarcely in harmony with the rights of free and enlightened citizens. If an officer of the public peace, with the power of law in his bands, is thus assaulted in his own district. with impunity, where is the security for citizens not clothed with that power, if beset, on account of their political opinions, by bullies who are destitute of princi

ple, virtue, menliness or honor? What think candid and respectable Democrats who take their political cue from speeches and resolutions concocted, delivered and approved by such sperators? It is high time that a check were put upon the career of those who, by brow-beating, ittimidston and violence, seek to hinder or control chizens in the expression of their sentiments SUNDAY IN PANDEMONIUM .- Yesterday we chanced to stroll through that far famed locality, the Five Points, and confess to much agreeable surprise as to the scenes and sounds by which we were surrounded. At the "Old Brewery," that recent visions ulcer upon the moral and physical world, we large company of children—the legitimate of poverty, degradation and crime—employed in thing passages from the gospels and singing hymns that mus have awakened strange echoes in the locality so entire

ly unused to them. Around the door stood a group of fifty or more of Misery's children, in rags and dirt, and almost stolid from the imbruting effects of rum and ignorance. Yet none of them seemed disposed to disturb the exercises within. A young lady, devoted to this repulsive place, moved like an angel of hope to and fro among her wretched pupils, and her sweet and hopeful smile was sufficient to check any unseemly re marks or actions of those in the street. The redemption of the Old Brewery, and the other Important results of the labors of those true philanthro'

plats who have devoted themselves to this most odious field, call for especial congratulation. We trust that now that we have found hopeful men and loving women willing to labor for the redemption of the people who thus "sit in darkness," the "sinews of war" will not be wanting. Let all things needful and proper be supplied for the crueade against Rum and its children (Vice and Ignorance) in the Five Points. SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER'S PRO-

TECTIVE ASSOCIATION .- Mr. Neil McArthur has been elected President of this Association. This Society originated during the labor movement of 1850 and now numbers 200 members. The members feel a great interest in the passage of the Hemestead bill by Congress and unless it is passed they will unite with the associated workmen of the city in making their votes tell at the ballot box in that direction which most favors the views of the Land and Labor Reformer. This is another indi carlon of the feeling which pervades the meetings of the working men and mechanics of this city on the inaction of the present Congress on questions of a vital character.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARCTIC .- The U. S. Mail steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, sailed on Saturday at noon for Liverpool, with \$295,000 in American gold, £323 10 English do., and 89 passengers, a list of whose names will be found under the appropriate head.

Peaches.-The first good peaches of the season arrived at Washington market from Paila, delphia on Saturday last. They were of the kinds known as "Rare-ripes" and "Honest Johns," and are from the orchards of the State of Delaware,

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very singular nature occurred on Saturday to a Mr. Drake, living at No. 114 St. Mark's place, the particulars of which are as follows: It appears that Mr. Drake was proceeding up town in one of the small cars, and when opposite Canal-st, one of the New-Haven cars came down and turned into the depot in Canal st. Before this car was clearly out of the way, the small one started again, and as the end of the large car swung round it came in contact with the small one, from the window of which Mr. D. had thrust bis arm, which, unfortunately, was caught and cut in a serious manner. Mr. Isaac V Schermerborn, conductor of the small car, conveyed the injured man to his residence, and at his own expense procured the attendance of a physician. He rendered such other acts of kindness as lay in his power, before resuming his dutiest.

KILLED ON THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAIL-BOAD.-Quite recently the Sixth-av. Railroad Company placed a new car on the track of their road, since which time numberless boys have amused themselves by pushing it along the road. On Saturday evening this amusement was being repeated, when George Lucas, a lad 10 years of age, who was riding on the for ward part of the car, lost his balance, fell before the wheel which passed over both his legs, nearly severing when when passed over both in segs, dearly severing them from his body, and otherwise injuring him se-verely. He was taken to a drug-store and attended by Dr. Mott, but died in a few hours afterward. The deceased was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 127 Waverly-place, where the Coroner will hold as in

ACCIDENT FROM THE FALLING OF A SCAFFOLD. -At 10 e'clock on Saturday morning a scaffold rected at a new building in Frankfort-st, in the rear of French's Hotel, on which several men were at work, gave way and precipitated them into the cellar, a distance of nearly 15 feet. Dominick Falls had his collar bone broken and otherwise badly injured, perhaps fatally. John Haley, another laborer, had his left leg broken. The injured men were conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

MAN DROWNED AT THE JERSEY CITY FERRY.-At 91/2 o'clock last evening, a German named Angelo, who resided in First av., in jumping after the ferry bost, on the New York side, missed the bost and was drowned. Efforts to recover his body were made up to a late hour, but at I o'clock this morning it had not been recovered. A German residing in Jersey City had just employed deceased, and he was on his way to enter his employment.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE .- A few days ago Mr. Alexander E. Hozack, of No. 101 Franklin st., appeared before Justice Stuart and prefer red a complainat against Conklin Titus, keeper of the drinking saloon No. 58 Leonard-st., whom he charged with keeping a disorderly house. The magistrate accordingly issued a warrant for the arrest of Titus, which was executed by Officer Maneypenny, of the Fifth Ward Police. The accused was taken to the Police Station and committed. Soon after which, Justice Bogart was sent for to adjudicate upon and dispose of the case, but he not being the magistrate issuing the warrant, Capt. Carpenbeing the magnitude the prisoner, who, in conse-quence thereof, remained in prison ail night, and yester-day morning he was taken hefore Justice Stuart and held to ball in the sum of \$500 to answer the charge.

Suspicion of Murder.-Yesterday norning, Officer Black, of the First Ward, arrested, near the South Ferry, a very suspicions looking Irishman, giving his name as Patrick Keys, whose neck and face were badly scratched and whose clothes were torninto shreds, showing conclusively that he had been en gaged in some desperate conflict. His shirt, both front and rear, was completely saturated with blood, and when questioned as to the manner in which the blood came on his clothes, he stated that it was caused by the

nose-bleed, which looks improbable. He appeared confused and as he exhibited a strong desire to leave the city at once, suspicions were excited that he might be the person who caused the death of the unknown man who was found murdered in Brookly, on Saturday morning. Keys was taken before Justice Bogart and committed to prison to avait further developments in the matter.

The Sixth-av. Railroad is about completed, and will be opened immediately. The care have already been placed upon the track.

It is said that since the burning of the Henry Clay the daily receipts of the Hudson River Railroad Company have been increased \$1,500.

A large number of Delegates from the New England States and New York, to the Pitts-burgh Convention, left this City yesterday, and others will leave to-day. There are eighty-three resident

clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New York. Nearly 8400,000 were received at

the Tax Office, in the Park, on Friday. to During May, June and July but 20 buildings were destr yed by fire in the City. Loss, \$120,000. Insurance, \$75,000.

Burglaries are so frequent as to ereate some alarm. It is said that many housekeepers have supplied themselves with revolvers for protection.

The Counsel of the Corporation has given bis opinion that the Common Council have the power to increase the police of the Nineteenth Ward.

FIRES .- On Saturday night about nine o clock, a fire was discovered in the printing pressroom of George Trebern in basement of No. 12 Beekman st. The fire department of the district were quickly on the ground, and subdued the flames before material damage occurred to the building. Considerable damage was

The alarm last evening about 9 o'clock, was occasioned by a window curtain taking fire in a dwelling house house in Cedar st., near Broadway, from a candle that stood near it.

Last night about eleven o'clock, a fire

broke out in a frame dwelling house in Roseveltst, near Chatham. The firemen were early on the ground and soon subdurd the flames. But little damage oc-

one scon sudded the hance. But ittle damage oc-curred to the premises.

On Saturday night, at a late hour, a free occurred to the bouse No. 38 Robinson et, caused by the bursting of a camphone lamp. The damage occurred. A werean named Margaret Price, was serioufly burned by the bursting fluid. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

CHILD MURDER.—A young Irish woman, pamed Mary Falon, who had been engaged in a house rear of No. 209 Mercer-st, as a servant, was arrested on Friday, and sent to the Tombs, charged with attempting to destroy her child, an infant two days old, by throwing it into a privy, on Thursday night about 10 o'clock. Mrs. O Briten, living at No. 209 of the above street, heard a child cry, and thusking that something was wrong, called in officer Jones from the street, and instituted a search in the rear premises. They soon discovered that the child which cried, lay upon its back in a deep sink, and the officer, with some assistance, managed to fasten a repe to the little sufferer and rescue it alive. Suspicion resting against Mary Falon, she was taken into custody, and the Alins House Kenpers refusing to admit the child, because its mother was known, both were sent to the City Prison, where the infant shortly afterward died. The mother at first denied that the child was her's, but subsequently admitted it, and also that Richard Barry, a Isborer, living at the corner of Twenty-lifth at and Eighth av., was its father. Coroner Ives held an I-quest upon the deceased, at the Prison, pesterday, and Dr. Lidedi made a post mytem examination of the body. The jury gave the following verdict: "That said child came to her death by injuries occasioned by a fall into the privy of house No 200 Mercer-st, through the wilful or culpable neglect of its mother." The Coroner, on the remainion of this verdict, committed the prisoner for trial. CHILD MURDER .- A young Irish woman, ACCIDENTAL DROWNING .- Coroner Ives

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Coroner Ives and One Hundred and Fife-fishest, on the body of Charles F Lockwood, a led 16 years of age, who was drowned in the dock at One Hundred and Fifty-fishest. N. R., while bathing The deceased not being able to swim, started from the bath house on a door, from which he fell and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The deceased was the son of F. H. Lockwood, Esq., jeweller, doing business at No. 208 Broadway. CRUEL AND FELONEOUS DESERTION .-

George Ells, an Englishman, living in Tweaty fourth-st, was taken fine just-dy, by Officer Grogse, of the Eighte-nth Ward, on a charge of having deserted his child, 3 years of age, which he left in the street, and was making away with all possible haste, when detected, pursued, and arrested. He admitted that the child was his, but said he was not able to support if. Justice Stuart committed Ells to prison for trial, in default of \$300 bail.

Young Burglars .- George Wilson. John Williams and Thoms McCarty, were arrested in the Fifth Ward on a charge of having attempted to break into the dwelling house of Mrs. Williams, No. 90 North Moore-st, with intent to steal. They were taken to the Tombs and committed to prison for further examina-tion, by Justice Begart.

ARREST OF DISORDERLIES .- George Hill, Deonis Foy, and a person named Cochran, were arrested for riotous and disorderly conduct, on the corner of Hammersley and Houston sts. They also committed a violent assault with clubs, sticks, and stones on the person of Officer Pollion, of the Eighth Word, tijuring him severely. They were all com-mitted to prison for trial, by Justice Scuart, in default of

ARRESTS FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY .-ARRESTS FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—
Two men, giving their names as Martin Reed and
Franklin H. Hughs, were taken into custody by Officers
Vandervoort and Robbins of the Seventeenth Ward,
charyed by Mr. George Kulow, living at No. 155 Ludlowst, with having, by force and violence, on Taursday
night lest, robbed him of a silver watch worth \$15,
while he was quietly returning home. The accused
parties, an being arrested, were positively identified by
Mr. B. as the persons who committed the felony, and
they were fully committed to prison for trial by Justice
Wood. DEATH BY DROWNING .- On Saturday

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Saturdary afternoon the body of an unknown/man, about 60 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in hight, with long gray hair, was found floating in the dock foot of Pier No. 20 E. R., where it was must feat and the Coroner notified to hid an inquest. The Jury rendered a verdict of death by drowning, under circumstances to them unknown. The deceased was dressed in a white cravat, plaid woolen vest, striped cotten pants and old boots.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY .- William Miner, a citizen of the Second Ward, was arrested in the house of Concklin Titus by Captain Carpenter, on a charge of having committed a violent assault on the person of Thomas M. Hasklet. Miner was taken to the the Station-house, where the case was heard by Justice Welch, who held the accused to ball in the sum of \$600 to nawer the charge. \$200 to answer the charge.

A FUGITIVE ARRESTED .- Officer Brewer. of the Seventeenth Ward, took into cust dy one James Maxwell, on a warrant issued by Justice Porter of Hudson and indorsed by Justice Bogart of this City, charging him with having, by (alse and fraudulent pretenses, obtained five parcels of alsohol, valued at \$91, from Mr. John B. Sharp of Hudson. Maxwell was sent back to Hudson for examination on the charge

A CONVICT RETAKEN .- A convict, named A CONVICT RETAKEN.—A convict, named James Grimes, escaped from Biackwells Island, by swimming to the west shore, a few days since. The regue was shot at by the keepers, but escaped. On Saturday morning Grimes was seen about a thieving crib in the Fifth Ward, and was arrested by Officers. Martin and Peters, who returned him to the keeper of the Pentheniary on the Island, to serve the remainder of the sentence.

SUPREME COURT .- State Grant of Ferry foot of Wall st.—On the application of the Corpora-tion of New York, enjoining Mesars. Benson and others, the grantees, from acting under said grant, Judge Roose-

the grantees, from acting under said grant, Judge Rooseveit held—

First: That the license granted by the Commissioners
to Beesen and others, to establish Ferries, and receive
the rents and profits to their own use, without the consent of the Corporation, is not warranted by the act of
the Legislature—or that, if it be, the act itself is at variance with the Constitution of the United States, which
deprives the State Government of the power of impairing the obligation of contracts—and with the Constitution of the State, which declares that private property shall not be taken for private use without just combeneation.

pensation.

Second: That the Ferry franchise granted to the Corporation of the City of New York by its ancient charter, is to be construed according to the law as then understood; that by that law, although subject to forfeiture by non user or mis-user, judicially established, it was as much the private property of the Corporation as its parks, docks or buildings, and is virtually so admitted to be in the corporation as the parks, docks or buildings, when it declares that ted to be in the act in question, when it declares that nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersed or annui any of the privileres, powers or emplayment of a private nature which had been granted to the Gorporation.

Third: That the Corporation, by the act, is only de-

from me to needlessly insult the memory of old Revolutionary John Adams: but when the Localities at the new with being decendants of the Federalists, we may well remind them that the father of their leader was one. When they ring the changes on Allen and Sedition Laws, we may tell them that the rather of their candidate roted for them, and stands recorded while the